pressions. Posterior spiracle rugulose basally and rather strongly carinate.

Red Tank, Canal Zone, Panama. March 28, 1923.

Type and allotype—Cat. No. 26478, U. S. N. M.

Described from two females and two males, reared by Dr. Wheeler from pupæ collected in nests of *Crematogaster (Orthocrema) brevispinosa* Mayr. subsp. *tumulifera* Forel in *Cordia alliodora* Ruiz and Pavon.

The long and slender puparia, without reticulations and with their heavily fossulate anterior spiracles are very different from any other Microdon pupæ I have seen.

The adults are remarkable for their slender form, elongate front, the large ocellar tubercle and the laterally excised scutellum. The pile is unusually coarse, especially at the front of head and on the thorax, and is mostly a rich golden yellow. The coloration, as described for the female, may not be fully mature. Dr. Wheeler tells me that all the specimens were yellow at the time of emergence and darkened gradually.

III. BEES COLLECTED BY DR. W. M. WHEELER AT FLOWERS OF TRIPLARIS.

By T. D. A. COCKERELL.

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo.

The bees collected by Dr. Wheeler at *Triplaris americana* flowers in the Panama Canal Zone include seven species, which may be readily separated as follows:

2.	Two submarginal cells, bounded by strong dark veins; anterior tarsi (male) with a hollowed boat-shaped structure (\varphi \) would have ventral scopa)
	Second submarginal cell bordered by pale or evanescent veins; no such modification of anterior tarsi
3.	Comparatively large robust bees; abdomen banded with orange; head black
4.	First abdominal segment with a continuous orange band Melipona fulvipes triplaridis Cockerell.
	First abdominal segment with two orange spots
5.	Head red, mainly black on vertex; scutellum red
6.	Clypeus with two reddish bars on disc; scape largely dark; larger species. (Three workers at <i>Triplaris</i> , Balboa, March 26)
	Clypeus without reddish bars on disc; scape red; smaller species (Eight workers at <i>Triplaris</i> , Balboa, March 26) Nannotrigona testaceicornis (Lepeletier)

Melipona fulvipes triplaridis Cockerell, 1925.

Worker. A little larger than usual, with the orange abdominal bands broader. Triangular supraclypeal mark, line down middle of clypeus, stripe at each lower corner of clypeus and narrow band along orbits extending about half-way up front, all cream-color; scutellum entirely black except a yellow transverse line at apex; wings longer and more dusky; femora and tibiæ black; middle basitarsi black, and hind ones except apical corner; apex of abdomen with much white hair. Two workers; at *Triplaris*, Balboa, March 26-27.

A distinct race of the wide-spread *M. fulvipes* Guérin, common in Central America and the West Indies.

Melipona orbignyi phenax Cockerell.

Found by A. H. Jennings at Las Cascadas, C. Z. Dr. Wheeler obtained three males and four workers at *Triplaris*, Balboa, March 26-27. He also took seven workers at Ancon; five are labelled "on Cordia." The worker has a dark clypeus as in typical *orbignyi*. Typical *M. orbignyi* Guérin comes from the southern parts of tropical South America.

Trigona pectoralis Dalla Torre, race panamensis Cockerell.

Four workers at *Triplaris*; Balboa, March 26-27. The specimens belong to the race or subspecies *panamensis*, having the hind tibiæ fringed with dark hair. The U. S. National Museum has typical *T. pectoralis* from Mexico, D. F.

Megachile poculifera Cockerell.

Two males at *Triplaris*, Balboa, March 27. A characteristic feature of this species is the tooth on under side of middle femur in the male. In the Brazilian *M. curvipes* F. Smith, it is the hind femur that carries the tooth.

M. poculifera is evidently widely distributed; four males are before me, collected at Guaymas, Mexico in April (E. P. Van Duzee). The original type was labelled Mexico (Baker 1785). Baker's note-book appears to have been lost, but it is fortunately known (see original description of Prosopis crenulata Ckll., 1905) that 1785 signifies that it was collected by H. H. Hyde at Medellin, State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The Triplaris referred to above is T. americana, and the Cordia is C. alliodora.